

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

VOLUME 16

APRIL 9, 1928

NO. 15

Feature of Issue: WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA

## DROUGHT RELIEF AIDS AUSTRALIAN DAIRYING

Australian dairy production has recently run ahead of last season owing to the quite general relief from the drought conditions which prevailed earlier in the current season. On March 31, 1928, butter shipments afloat from that country totaled 14,224,000 pounds, while shipments afloat on April 2, 1927 amounted to 9,184,000 pounds. In late February and early March of this year, butter arrivals at Australian grading points began to increase. For the week ended February 25, the combined arrivals at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane were 5,302,000 pounds against 4,700,000 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended March 3, the arrivals were 5,169,000 pounds against 4,257,000 pounds a year earlier. From July 1, 1927 to about January 15, 1928, butter exports from Australia amounted to 40,000,000 pounds, and were about equal to those of the corresponding period of last season.

- - - - -

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market was heavily supplied during the week ended April 4, with receipts at 14 markets reaching 106,535 head, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The Easter holiday demand was a factor in the situation. The week preceding the Christmas holidays was also marked by heavy supplies, the figure for that week reaching 99,225 head. The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin for the week under review reached the new low level of \$10.80 per 100 pounds. Lard at Hamburg, however, was slightly firmer at \$13.61. See table, page 499.

Onion quotations at Alexandria, Egypt, are averaging approximately \$2.68 per bag as against \$2.98 last week, c.i.f. Boston and New York, according to a cable of April 9 from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Those prices, however, do not include the duty of \$1.12 per bag. The Consul states that the demand from America is diminishing. Total shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from the beginning of the season up to April 9 amounted to 135,376 bags, against 152,911 bags for the corresponding period of last season. Of the 1928 shipments, 47,158 bags have been consigned to Boston and 88,218 bags to New York. See also page 484.

- - - - -

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

-----  
BREAD GRAINSWinter wheat areas

The total winter wheat area as reported by 16 countries for harvest in 1928 is 137,464,000 acres against 132,030,000 acres in those countries last year. No new estimates of the 1928 area have been received during the week. See table, page 492. The 1927 estimate for Czechoslovakia has been revised to 1,428,000 acres from 1,437,000 acres and the 1926 estimate has been revised to 1,392,000 acres from 1,369,000 acres. An official Canadian statement as of March 30 indicated that seeding would probably be general in Manitoba within a week. Reports indicate that the land is in good shape, requiring only to be warmed up.

Foreign crop conditions

The general opinion now prevails that crop conditions in continental Europe have improved slightly since the recent warm rains, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. During the week ending April 5 rains fell over central Europe and heavy rain over Italy and the Alps region. France reports considerable sowing of oats for winter killed wheat. Crop conditions in Hungary and Yugoslavia are satisfactory. Some complaints of the crop condition have been received from Rumania and Austria.

In Russia the frosts which occurred in the Central Region delayed seeding there. Reports indicate the seed is of poor quality and there is some delay in distributing it, although the government is evidently pushing the seed campaign. Heavy rains fell in the region of the Black Sea and north of Moscow during the week.

The conditions of the wheat and barley crops of Egypt deteriorated slightly during the month of March, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of the wheat crop on April 1 was expressed as 99 per cent of the last ten-year average as compared with 100 per cent on March 1, 1928 and 102 on April 1, 1927. The condition of the barley crop was expressed as 98 per cent on April 1, 101 per cent on March 1, 1928, and 104 per cent on April 1, 1927.

Wheat production

Wheat production in 1927 as reported by 45 countries remains at 3,480,000,000 bushels against 3,350,000,000 bushels in the same countries in 1926 when these countries represented 98 per cent of the estimated world total, excluding Russia and China. See table, page 492.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - -

Russian grain procurements

Russian grain procurements from March 1 to March 25 were 1,134,000 short tons, or about 62 per cent of the amount planned for the month, the shortage being due mainly to unsatisfactory development in the eastern regions, particularly Ural and Siberia, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. To bring the total for the month up to the 75 per cent of the plan, which was reported as probable a week ago, only 216,000 short tons would have to be collected in the last week of the month, whereas weekly procurings up to March 25 averaged over 300,000 short tons. Procurings for March last year totaled 785,000 short tons.

Wheat movement to marketUnited States

Total United States wheat exports for the season to March 31 were 180,000,000 bushels against 178,000,000 bushels last year. Exports for the week ended on the above date reached 1,135,000 bushels. See table, page 498.

Canada

The visible supply of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada decreased about 1,500,000 bushels during the week ending March 30. On that date, stocks were 119,592,000 bushels against 96,940,000 bushels on April 1, 1927. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur on March 30 were 65,858,000 bushels against 49,952,000 bushels on April 1, 1927. Total receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur since August 1, 1927 are 208,108,000 bushels against 206,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Shipments since August 1 are 171,113,000 bushels against 175,311,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, since August 1 are 68,434,000 bushels against 37,668,000 bushels last year and shipments are 62,728,000 bushels against 30,306,000 bushels last year.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat including flour from both Argentina and Australia during the week ending March 31 were larger than for either of the two preceding weeks. Argentina exported 7,534,000 bushels and Australia 2,200,000 bushels, or a total of 9,734,000 bushels against 3,852,000 bushels during the week ending March 24, and 7,972,000 bushels during the week ending March 17.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----  
United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat generally remained on the same level during the week ending March 30 as for the preceding week, soft red winter and western white being the only classes showing any advance. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets remained unchanged at \$1.37 per bushel as compared with \$1.32 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber durum also remained unchanged at \$1.41, \$1.47 and \$1.35 per bushel, respectively. No. 2 soft red winter continued its steady advance of the past 7 weeks, advancing 6 cents to \$1.76 per bushel during the week, which is a new high level for the season. Western white wheat at Seattle advanced approximately 5 cents to \$1.45 as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations. Since March 30, cash prices have not changed materially. The spread between the cash closing prices of spring wheat at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened 1 cent during the week and was 7 cents in favor of Minneapolis the week ending March 30 as compared with 6 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash price of stated markets

Week ending	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
March 9	136	137	135	138	146	148	163	133	133	166
16	134	135	133	136	142	145	152	131	132	168
23	130	137	129	141	138	147	158	135	126	170
30	132	137	130	141	139	147	154	135	127	176
April 6	133		131		140		155		129	
13	133		130		139		152		127	
20	136		130		142		154		128	
27	137		132		144		149		132	
May 3	140		136		149		159		137	

Future closing prices of wheat have not changed materially from last week. Domestic and foreign conditions influencing the market also have remained much the same since last week. Prices at Chicago declined on March 30 but outside of some fluctuations had worked up to the high level of the previous week by April 4, then declined slightly the following day. On April 5, closing prices of May futures as compared with prices the week

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

before were 1 cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, and unchanged at Liverpool, but were 2 cents higher at Winnipeg. May futures advanced 1 cent at Buenos Aires on April 4 as compared with prices a week before.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 8	139	138	132	130	139	132	143	140	151	151	130	132
15	136	137	130	129	135	131	140	141	149	151	129	133
22	134	141	126	132	131	134	139	142	147	153	127	133
29	134	144	127	135	132	137	140	143	149	153	129	134
Apr. 5	135	143	127	134	133	136	141	145	151	153	128	135
12	133		126		133		139		151		127	
19	135		128		135		143		153		128	
26	135		129		134		144		154		129	
May 3	142		133		139		153		161		-	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices.

Winter rye area

The total winter rye area as reported by 11 countries for harvest in 1928 is 26,387,000 acres against 25,547,000 in those countries last year. No new estimates have been received during the week. See table, page 492.

## FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 46 countries which have so far reported barley production for 1927 show a total of 1,396,440,000 bushels, which is 5.3 per cent above that for the same countries the preceding year. The first report of the 1927 production in British India estimates the crop at 119,000,000 bushels, which is the smallest since 1921, and about 26,500,000 bushels below the 1909-1913 average.

Exports since July 1 from the principal surplus producing countries have amounted to 86,300,000 bushels against 95,800,000 bushels for the same periods the preceding year. During the week ending March 31 there were no exports from the United States. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis stood at 89 cents a bushel for that week, which was 2 cents lower than that of the previous week, but 17 cents above that of the cor-



## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

-----

responding week last year. Barley exports from Argentina declined slightly during the first three weeks of March, though for the week of March 24 they were 433,000 bushels compared with 375,000 the preceding week. Exports from the Danubian countries remain at about the same level.

The demand for barley in Belgium was reported as good during the first half of March, with stocks becoming somewhat reduced. Good quality barley was being regularly disposed of to brewers, although the demand for feeding barley was less active. There were indications of some advance in prices. It is reported that in France farmers are replanting some of the damaged wheat area with barley of the California standard type. In Bulgaria the late-sown barley of the 1927-28 season is reported as being in generally very good condition, although there has been some slight damage from low temperatures.

Oats

The 39 countries which have so far reported oats production in 1927 show a total of 3,545,124,000 bushels, which is 2 per cent below that of the same countries for the preceding year. During the past week the earlier estimate for Latvia has been revised downward slightly. The first estimate of the 1927 crop in Japan was 12,372,000 bushels, which was nearly 15 per cent above that of the preceding year, and next to the record crop of 1921. Some of the winter killed wheat area in France is reported as being sown to oats.

Exports of oats from the principal producing countries since July 1 have amounted to 33,600,000 bushels, 14 per cent less than for the same periods the preceding year. During the week ending March 31, United States exports of oats amounted to 76,000 bushels, less than for any of the past three weeks. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped 1 cent during that week to 59 cents a bushel, which was 15 cents above the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

Corn production in the 23 countries which have reported for 1927 now stands at 3,553,509,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.2 per cent from that of the preceding year. The first estimate of the 1927 crop of British India is 76,760,000 bushels, which is larger than that of the past two years but below the large 1924 crop and the pre-war average.

The weather in Argentina for the week ending April 2 was probably favorable to the ripening and cutting of the corn crop. Moderate temperatures prevailed, according to the United States Weather Bureau, the weekly mean being 2° above normal in the corn zone. Precipitation was 0.4 inch,



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

-----

or 0.6 inch below normal. "The Times of Argentina" has lowered its earlier estimates of production, but still expects a crop as large as or larger than that of last year, which reached 320,853,000 bushels.

The area planted to corn in the Union of South Africa, as officially estimated from the reports of crop correspondents on January 15, is 4,706,000 acres, as compared with 5,084,000 acres in 1926-27. According to census figures, the area planted in the record year 1924-25 was 5,333,000 acres. During the month ended January 15, 1928, fairly heavy plantings took place, particularly in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal. Crop conditions as far as reported have been generally considered to be very promising.

Net corn exports from the chief producing countries since November 1 have been nearly 106,000,000 bushels, or some 23 per cent below that for the same periods last year. See table, page 493. The export of 893,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended March 31 was second only to the week of February 18, when 1,122,000 bushels went out. Exports from Argentina for the week ended March 31 increased to 512,000 bushels, indicating that the new corn was beginning to come onto the market.

During the week of March 31, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago gradually increased, being \$1.02 at the end of the week. The Buenos Aires quotation for Argentine corn remained about stationary, being 83-3/4 cents for May delivery at the end of that week, gradually increasing the spread between United States and Argentine corn. Exports from the Union of South Africa and the Danubian countries have continued to increase during the past few weeks. According to a mid-March trade report from Denmark, corn continues firm and quotations have gone up.

-----

## RICE

In spite of larger supplies of American rice, both in the southern states and California, the total exports to foreign markets so far this season have been slightly smaller than in the same months of 1926-27. The decline in the total exports has been due largely to the falling off in the shipments of California rice, since the exports of southern rice seem to have been on a somewhat higher level.

Southern rice finds its principal foreign outlets in Europe and Latin America, where it comes into competition with rice from the surplus producing countries of the Far East. It is important, therefore, to note the production situation in these countries. The supplies of rice avail-

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

- - - - -

able for export to European and Latin American markets from the surplus producing areas of the Far East seem to be somewhat smaller for 1927-28 than for 1926-27, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Exports of California rice, however, have shown a marked falling off. Japan is the principal foreign market for this rice, but during the present year conditions have been very unfavorable for the marketing of California rice in that country, owing principally to the very large crops in Japan and Chosen. The exports of head rice to Japan during the first seven months of the season amounted to only 814,000 pounds against over 16,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1926-27. See Foreign Service release, F.S./R-31, April 3, 1928.

- - - - -

## COTTON

Russia's planting program for the coming season provides for the planting of 2,418,000 acres of cotton, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Acreage planted to cotton during the 1927-28 season amounted to 1,989,000 acres.

According to "Economic Life", the plan formulated by the Soviet Commissariat of Trade included the planting of 2,093,000 acres of cotton in Central Asia, 322,000 acres in Transcaucasia, and 3,000 acres in the Tartar Republic, a new cotton section in European Russia in the region of the Volga. Conditions are reported to be especially favorable for a good cotton season. General economic conditions have improved, the grain supply in the cotton producing regions has been increased, and rainfall so far this spring has been unusually plentiful.

- - - - -

## HEMP

The 1928 hemp crop for the whole of Italy is expected to show a reduction from the 1927 crop, according to cables received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Byington at Naples and Consul Haven at Florence. While sowing in Northern Italy began in February, the subsequent cold weather together with the fact that considerable quantities of old seed had to be used, are believed to have affected germination adversely. Sowing in Southern Italy has been delayed until at present by weather conditions. See Foreign Service release, F.S./HE-33, April 6, 1928.

- - - - -

## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S ,   C O N T ' D

-----  
SUGAR

Up to the end of March, sixteen Cuban sugar factories had stopped grinding, some having finished the crop allotted to them under the Cuban crop restriction law, while others had already exceeded their allotment, according to a trade paper. The decree apportioning the amount to be produced by the various factories was issued too late to close certain factories before they had already exceeded their quotas. About 15,000 short tons of sugar were produced in excess of the allotment. This amount will be turned over to the Export Corporation for disposal and will not be considered as part of the 4,480,000 short tons to which the 1927-28 crop was limited.

-----  
SUGAR BEETS

The Russian contract plan for the 1928 sugar beet acreage calls for an area of 1,749,000 acres, according to "Economic Life" of March 10, 1928. Of the total area, 1,468,000 acres are in Ukraine. There are two types of plantations, peasants' and sugar factories'. The peasants have contracted for 1,276,000 acres, while the sugar factories will have 473,000 acres sown to beets. A total appropriation of about \$7,293,000 is allowed for financing the growers who have contracted for certain acreage. The average amount of advance given to planters is about \$5.70 per acre. The amount allowed each planter varies, depending upon economic and social conditions, more being allowed to the poor than to the rich. The maximum advance to the poor is about \$9.35 per acre.

A preliminary estimate by F. O. Licht places the 1928 European sugar beet acreage, including Russian, at 6,368,000 acres, an increase of 2.1 per cent over his final estimate of 6,234,000 acres for 1927, according to a trade paper. Excluding Russia, where an increase of 182,000 acres over last year is indicated, there is a decrease of 0.9 per cent shown for the balance of Europe. Decreases from last year occur in all the principal exporting countries with the exception of Germany, which has an increase of 2.7 per cent over last year, according to Licht's estimates. A decrease of 9.7 per cent is indicated in Czechoslovakia, 7.6 per cent in Hungary, 4 per cent in Belgium, and 1 per cent in Poland. Denmark, a sugar importing country, has a decrease of 7.1 per cent from last year. Among sugar importing countries, the greatest increase occurs in Italy, followed by Russia, and Spain, with minor changes in other countries. A detailed report of Licht's estimate will be found on page 495 .

  
-----



## F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

-----

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American barreled apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, April 4, show little change from those paid last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Pacific Northwest Winesaps are somewhat higher, but Oregon Yellow Newtowns were lower because of the inferior condition of the fruit. Barreled apples in general were only in light supply, while boxed varieties were in moderate supply. The demand for Washington Winesaps showed some improvement. There was also a good demand for Oregon Yellow Newtowns, but at lower prices, because of the fact that only very small quantities were in first class condition. Some boxes were showing over 10 per cent decay. Supplies of Australian and New Zealand apples afloat are considered excessive. According to latest reports, a total of 650,000 cases is scheduled to arrive during the month of April. The available supplies of Nova Scotian and Canadian barreled apples were light and the market was unchanged. Some California oranges have arrived in poor condition, the fruit showing considerable blue mold decay. See Foreign Service release, F. S./A-173, April 5, 1928.

THIRD DIRECT SHIPMENT OF FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT: The third direct shipment of citrus fruit from Florida to the British market arrived in Liverpool March 18, 1928, according to a report just received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The fruit was carried by the steamship "Daytonian", which sailed from Jacksonville, Florida, on February 20 and from Savannah on March 2. The cargo consisted of 5,559 boxes, of which nearly 1,000 were of oranges. The general condition of the cargo was better than that in the last ship, which arrived in Liverpool toward the end of February, Mr. Smith reports, though not quite up to the first trip of the "Daytonian", which arrived in Liverpool on January 15. The selection of sizes was very well made, but too much low-grade fruit was included. Owing to the strength of the market at that time, the inferior fruit returned satisfactory prices to Florida shippers and made it seem that the shipment of that class of fruit was a profitable procedure, but it detracted from the reputation of Florida fruit. The United Kingdom imports grapefruit from several sources of supply. At the present time, Florida grapefruit receives but small distinction over grapefruit from any other district. The discrimination of the European consumer will be slow in developing should he encounter many lots of Florida grapefruit having undesirable characteristics. The bulk of the cargo, however, was of good quality, sold for prices ranging from 28s. to 33s. (\$6.81 to \$8.03) per case. See Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-54, April 4, 1928.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States between March 30, 1928 and April 6, 1928



## F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

amounted to 4,650 bags of 112 pounds each, according to cables received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. These shipments were made on the steamship "Zeriba", due in New York on April 17 with 3,750 bags, and on the steamship "President Hayes", due in Boston on April 20 with 900 bags. Total shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from the beginning of the season up to April 6 amounted to 127,738 bags, of which 42,270 bags have been consigned to Boston and 85,468 bags to New York. Shipments to the American market from the beginning of the 1926-27 season up to April 3, 1927 amounted to 117,724 bags.

## L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

MARCH BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES INCREASE: British fresh pork supplies were larger in March than in the preceding month or a year ago, but were still substantially under pre-quarantine figures for that month. The combined supplies of domestic and imported fresh pork at London Central Markets for March reached 8,657,000 pounds, against 8,252,000 pounds for the preceding month and 6,391,000 pounds a year ago, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. For March 1926, the total stood at 11,012,000 pounds. Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on March 31 maintained the seasonal upward trend to reach 6,082,000 pounds, a slight increase over the preceding month-end, and 1,310,000 pounds larger than March 31, 1927. Lard stocks have moved upward seasonally also, standing at 6,476,000 pounds at Liverpool on March 31 against 5,271,000 pounds on February 29, and 4,471,000 last year.

Sheep and wool

STRONG WORLD WOOL SITUATION: The situation in the world's wool markets continues strong with little change from that prevailing last month, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Trading at Boston has been very slow with few price advances. Business in foreign wools has been spotty. Wool tops and yarn showed further advances during March. United States imports for January and February, which are usually two of the heaviest months, have been very small as compared with previous years. Domestic consumption of combing wool was well maintained during February. Wool prices at London and at primary markets in Australia and New Zealand have gradually risen and clearances have been rapid. Latest reports continue to indicate a world clip for 1927 somewhat less than 1926. Prospects for sheep in 1928 based on conditions of pastures and early lambing prospects in important sheep producing countries appear to be fairly favorable. See release Wool-2, April 7, 1928.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

-----

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES WELL MAINTAINED: Butter prices were generally better maintained in European markets during the week ended April 5 than in the domestic market. Copenhagen declined more than any other foreign market, from the equivalent of 39.6 to 37.7 cents. London quotations on Colonial butter were little changed. On 92 score in New York the quotations declined from 48 cents to 45½ cents. Foreign prices are now generally several cents higher than a year ago, whereas domestic prices are considerably below those of last year. Shipments afloat from New Zealand tend to decline rapidly while those from Australia are showing some increase. From New Zealand, shipments afloat on March 31 were 11,872,000 pounds against 17,416,000 pounds on April 2, 1927. From Australia the quantities on corresponding dates were 14,224,000 pounds and 9,184,000 pounds, respectively. See page 499 for full comparative statement of prices as reported by American agricultural commissioners.

BRITISH REGULATIONS DO NOT BAR NEW ZEALAND BUTTER: The sale of New Zealand butter of current make is little affected by the regulations recently made in Great Britain prohibiting, after January 1, 1928, the use of preservative in butter, according to a statement issued by the chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board. The leading butter factories in New Zealand, according to this statement, have not been using any preservative for years and the keeping quality of their products has been demonstrated beyond question. The measure, therefore, cannot be expected to cause more New Zealand butter to seek an outlet in the United States. The chairman states further that "The non-preservative regulation may have been responsible for forcing all old preservatized stocks on to the market during the concluding months of last year, the questionable quality of which may have prejudiced sales and made retailers disinclined to purchase beyond hand-to-mouth requirements until these questionable stocks were out of the way."

Reports that Colonial butters are unable to stand up to the market without preservative are repudiated by the Board, which emphasizes the fact that New Zealand dairy produce is controlled before export by the stringent regulations of the Dairy Industry Act of 1908 and other measures. The grading of butter and cheese for export is exacting and no product that does not come up to grade is passed for shipment, with the result that buyers find the grades a guarantee of what they require. A further development gratifying to the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board is the increasing amount of New Zealand butter that is retailed under its own name.

-----

## THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA

Manifestations of cooperation and interest in the World Agricultural Census of 1930 continue to characterize the long trip of Director Leon M. Estabrook in the interest of the project. Reports from him have mentioned contacts made with the proper authorities in the Dutch East Indies, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Siam and India. In much of the territory visited since Christmas, authority to take part in the Census must come from home governments in Europe. Earlier in the trip, however, those governments had expressed their interest in the project, so that the visits to overseas territories had as its primary object the gathering of impressions as to the probable returns to be expected, and the attitude of the officials directly in charge of the agricultural development in such areas. Below are some of the impressions gained by Mr. Estabrook in the regions indicated.

Netherlands East Indies

The Island of Java supports a population of about 35,000,000 people on an area of 48,000 square miles in contrast to much larger neighboring islands which support a considerably smaller population. Mr. Estabrook learned that the contrast was regarded as a result of the more favorable soil conditions in Java, which is largely of relatively new volcanic origin. Increased irrigation and good roads are expected to add materially to the productive power of agriculture in Java. The leading products are rubber, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, and palm oil. Relatively strong private organizations have arisen for the production and sale of those products, together with improvements in their quality and production technique.

Most of the cultivated crops are grown on small plots of from 1/10 to 1/2 acre in extent, mostly in rice and cassava. The soil appears to be fertile, but Mr. Estabrook was told that much of the original fertility had been lost through leaching and continuous cropping, so that fertilizers are required, the best results being obtained with phosphates. The agriculture of Java falls into two divisions, and is so treated in official statistics. The larger part of the land is held by a relatively few Europeans for large-scale plantation management, with the products practically all destined for export. The second group includes native holdings, most of which are devoted to small-scale activities for the support of the native population. Livestock are more in evidence than in many other eastern countries, with horses, cows, pigs and buffalo predominating, but the cows are not milked. The constant cropping of native holdings has necessitated a system of monthly reports on areas and production. The officials consulted advanced the opinion that in practically all tropical countries the best statistical results would be obtained by using their method of dividing the data on the basis of native and European activity.



## THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA, CONT'D

Production in the native holdings is estimated by considering measured yields from about 15,000 localities in representative areas. The number of the principal kinds of livestock is estimated once a year, and is admitted to be more or less inaccurate, but the best obtainable.

The organization of the Department of Agriculture in Java is still very incomplete, Mr. Estabrook learned, and most of the developments in productive activities to date have been conducted by the commodity organizations interested in rubber, sugar, etc. The Botanical Gardens are the oldest official organization for agricultural development in the country, and around it have grown up some State technical organizations. Under the circumstances, therefore, the State as such has not done much for the advance of agriculture, but extensive plans are under consideration for a complete national and provincial system of agricultural administration. The present organization is conducting a certain amount of educational work among natives in each district. It is planned to expand the training of young men for carrying out the management of a number of model farms and conduct the general demonstration work now performed by a limited number of European specialists. A certain amount of cooperative activity is being practiced by natives, with the bulk of the interest manifest in purchase of supplies, and practically none on the marketing side. The large commodity organizations are spending large sums in technical research, and while their organizations are entirely free from official relationships, the government workers keep well informed upon the results accomplished. A small amount of work is being done also in the line of agricultural economics by the official organizations, with particular attention being paid to farm management and costs.

Federated Malay States

Rubber is the outstanding product of Malaya, in both of the political divisions designated as the Federated and Non-federated States. Production in that area accounts for about half of the world's rubber supply. Mr. Estabrook reports that producers interested in the production restriction scheme during the last 2 years now view the project with increasing dissatisfaction. Outstanding factors militating against restriction were the enormous increase in deliveries by natives of wild rubber, and the failure of producers in the Netherland East Indies to cooperate with the British administrators of plantation rubber in Malaya.

Mr. Estabrook made a 12-hour daylight railway trip from Singapore to Kuala-Lumpur, where are located the administrative offices of the Colonial Ministry of Agriculture having jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Describing that trip, he says: "The country is low but more or less undulating, with some high hills in the distance and a



## THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA, CONT'D

few small streams. The soil is generally light red in color, clay or coarse sand. Approximately 50 per cent or more of the country visible from the train is in rubber plantations, and the remainder as almost impenetrable jungle, with here and there a small patch of paddy rice in low places and small Chinese vegetable gardens near the towns. The bearing rubber trees are 12 to 18 inches in diameter near the base and 40 to 50 feet high, have a smooth gray bark, resembling chestnut trees, and are set 12 to 30 feet apart. In the older rubber plantations the ground is kept clean between the trees and on all slopes a deep, short trench is dug just above the trees to catch and conserve the rainfall. In the newly planted areas a crop of cassava or a leguminous cover crop is usually grown between the young trees. In the south near Johore I saw a number of pineapple plantations in rather poor condition and many of them were newly set with rubber trees."

The Non-federated Malay States are administered by native rulers with British advisors. To observe the methods of procedure under those conditions, Mr. Estabrook stopped at Pedang Besar, 12 hours by rail from Penang and en route to Bangkok, Siam. He describes that trip as follows: "From Kuala Lumpur to Pedang Besar there are broad, flat valleys and mountain ranges several thousand feet high, with jungle forests from base to summit. Near Ipoh and again near Pedang Besar are very curious limestone knobs and pinnacles thrust up many hundreds of feet high out of the flat plain. The rubber plantations continue the entire distance. Around Kuala Lumpur and in all the valleys as far as Penang and beyond there are innumerable tin mines. I was told that the soil in all the valleys carries tin. It is extracted by dredging and sluicing, the residue being a fine silt almost as white as chalk. Many of the open excavations cover hundreds of acres and the floor is down as low as 100 feet below the level of the valley plain. Rubber and tin have brought great wealth to the Malay States, which is shown by the excellent public improvements, including magnificent roads, and in the many automobiles. As one approaches Penang and from thence northward the bamboo forests become more numerous. It grows in clumps 20 to 40 feet in diameter and 30 to 50 feet high."

In the territory covered, there is a notable absence of cattle, Mr. Estabrook observes, as well as of other domestic animals. Practically all of the agricultural work is done by coolie labor. The lack of livestock precludes the use of animal manures, and the Ministry of Agriculture is doing some work to popularize intelligent crop rotation, good farm management and green manures. Rice, cocoanuts and palm oil are important crops after rubber. Rainfall is heavy, from 92 to 110 inches annually, but it usually comes in heavy downpours of short duration, runs off quickly and is invariably followed by hot sunshine. Commercial production of products other than those named is insignificant, in some cases even to the extent of reducing local food production to a point below necessary requirements. Tin mining and rubber production absorb most of the available labor at wages which render difficult the cultivation of other crops. A considerable amount of coolie labor is constantly imported from India.

## THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA, CONT'D

Siam

Rice and teak are the important crops in Siam, particularly the former, but a considerable acreage is in rubber and cassava. Mr. Estabrook reports observing the most of the native villages in Siam are adjacent to extensive plantings of cocoanut palms, areca palms, bananas, market gardens and tropical fruit trees. "There are to be seen also", he says, "many herds of humped Indian cattle, water buffalo, and some diminutive ponies, pigs, goats and poultry, especially ducks. In fact, I saw more livestock (Indian cattle and water buffalo) in lower Siam than in all the other Oriental countries I have so far visited".

En route from Pedang Besar, on the Malay-Siam boundary, to Bangkok, Mr. Estabrook observes that, "The strip of country through which the railway was constructed is perfectly flat, with mountains visible on the horizon almost the entire distance. About half of the country is a jungle wilderness with one-fourth of it a dreary scrub swamp. Possibly ten per cent of the area visible from the train is cultivated or utilized. The soil of the swamps and river plain is a black muck or silt; sections near the coast are loose sand; slight elevations are of red or yellow clay..... The topography of the country strongly suggests that at one time it was submerged and that only these limestone pinnacles (similar to those observed in Malaya) and distant mountains projected as islands out of the shallow sea. Agriculture in this region is very primitive. The rice paddy fields are prepared with a crooked stick as a plow pulled by the clumsy amphibious water buffalo. All other labor, even the sawing of planks from logs, is done by little men and women..... Large sections of the country are covered thickly with enormous ant hills, some of them 20 feet in diameter and 6 to 9 feet high. The rice harvest was about over (February 1, 1928) and I was told that a trainload of rice goes south daily for export to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies."

India

Mr. Estabrook's first report on India is concerned largely with observations on the difficulties of travel, and of reaching individuals responsible for official agricultural activities. Under the present organization of the administration, each province of the country conducts its own administrative work in agriculture and collects its own statistics, without the aid or direction of a central office. The Director was forced, therefore, to limit his interviews to those in charge of the work in only the most important provinces. It is apparent, however, that few countries of the world offer as many opportunities for agricultural advancement as does India. It is commonly known that out of a population of 320 million, fully 70 millions never know what it is to have enough to eat to satisfy their hunger.

Reports at hand from Mr. Estabrook cover his progress in India from Rangoon in Burma to Delhi, via Calcutta. "India is continental", he says,

## THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN SOUTHERN ASIA, CONT'D

"has every variety of soil and climate between the Himalaya Mountains to the north and Ceylon on the south..... with 50 different races, languages and religions, and a very mixed political and economic situation. It would require, therefore, many months of travel and study to get a clear understanding of the Indian people and their agriculture, or a satisfactory explanation of the appalling poverty and misery of more than 99 per cent of her population.

"Calcutta is on the Hughley River, a hundred miles above its mouth. The country visible from the river is a perfectly flat plain of alluvial silt and sand, and is covered with rice fields, groves and little mud-dauber villages. I inspected the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, the chief attraction of which is the banyan tree that has spread like a grove over an acre of ground. Above Calcutta cocoanut palms and bananas disappear and are replaced by several species of acacias and tropical trees. From one to two hundred miles above Calcutta we passed through a mineral region where great quantities of coal were being mined, but there was no agriculture. For nearly the entire distance from Calcutta to Delhi, nearly 1,000 miles, one brick yard succeeds another, and the soil looks very poor and in some places absolutely sterile. The second day, say within 300 miles of Delhi, the country was still flat, no hills or mountains in sight, large areas completely barren, and other large areas covered with winter crops, especially barley, rape and leguminous cover crops. Last year's cotton stalks had been pulled up by the roots and laid in piles. Except for the little mud-dauber villages and an occasional town the country looks uninhabited. I saw many buffalo and hump-backed cattle, some goats and sheep, a few razorback pigs, but no poultry. It looks like a dry and semi-arid country and almost every field has a well. All native people outside of the cities, and 95 per cent of those seen in the cities, seem to be desperately poor.....

"Delhi is on the west side of the Jumna River. The east side opposite the city looks like a jungle; at least, no houses are visible. The west side is a slightly undulating, sterile plain. The ruins of seven Imperial Delhis that preceded the present capital are scattered over 40 square miles of territory and are more extensive than those I have seen in any other country. Because of the Hindu aversion to killing animals, birds, mice, squirrels and other small animals are numerous and very tame. At night the air pulsates with the quavering howls of innumerable foxes and jackals that seem to come from every side. The sound is much like the yowling of a million cats, and the numerous dogs of the city join in the chorus."

In a later report, Mr. Estabrook will have more to say concerning his visit to India. He contemplates also a trip to Afghanistan, a country which requires the compliance with an unusually large number of formalities on the part of would-be visitors. Subsequently the Director will stop in countries bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, then turn south to skirt the east and west coasts of Africa. His progress will be reported in future issues of this publication.

- - - - -



## BREAD GRAINS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Harvest year					Percent
	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	is of 1927
WINTER WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States.....	28,382	31,269	39,887	43,465	47,897	110.2
Canada.....	1,019	794	1,008	979	1,009	103.1
Europe (9).....	52,557	49,642	50,132	49,119	49,886	101.6
North Africa (3).....	6,531	7,686	7,957	7,059	7,216	102.2
Asia (2).....	29,354	31,910	30,600	31,408	31,456	100.2
Russia.....	----	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Total 16 count. excl. Russia	117,843	121,301	129,584	132,030	137,464	104.1
RYE						
United States.....	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,670	3,802	103.6
Canada.....	117	852	737	586	542	92.5
Europe (9).....	24,869	21,618	21,056	21,291	22,043	103.5
Russia.....	----	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Total 11 count. excl. Russia	27,222	26,444	25,371	25,547	26,387	103.3
Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Harvest year					Percent
	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	690,108	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada.....	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	108.1
North America (4).....	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe (27).....	1,346,573	1,049,767	1,389,568	1,206,642	1,259,103	104.3
Africa (4).....	92,047	85,312	104,559	99,976	105,340	117.1
Asia (5).....	394,130	411,710	385,419	381,176	390,472	102.4
Southern Hemisphere (5).....	270,169	397,207	350,187	423,967	401,834	94.8
Total above countries (45)	3,001,827	3,081,106	3,311,227	3,350,470	3,480,204	103.9
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada.....	2,094	13,751	9,158	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe (24).....	976,496	651,091	938,135	745,817	796,087	106.7
Argentina.....	640	1,457	4,733	3,268	6,693	204.8
Total above countries (27)	1,015,323	731,765	998,482	802,059	876,303	109.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



## FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly <u>a/</u> shipments 1928, week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	March 10	March 17	March 24	March 31	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1								
United States....	27,181	17,044	161	231	84	0	13,002	33,009
Canada.....	30,893	42,533					<u>b</u> 32,002	<u>b</u> 19,004
Argentina.....	5,383	14,140	625	375	433		8,108	8,283
Danubian coun. <u>c/</u>	17,159	36,658	200	142	142		22,292	24,225
Russia.....	36,940	20,465					<u>d</u> 20,348	<u>d</u> 1,756
Total.....	118,556	130,840					95,752	86,277
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning July 1								
United States....	39,686	15,041	149	306	117	76	8,449	8,061
Canada.....	35,951	13,620					<u>b</u> 9,855	<u>b</u> 3,494
Argentina.....	32,006	40,103	478	887	751		20,075	21,177
Danubian coun. <u>c/</u>	6,218	9,939	0	39	39		692	838
Total.....	113,861	78,703					39,071	33,570
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1								
United States....	25,533	17,161	776	813	576	893	10,707	10,739
Danubian coun. <u>e/</u>	67,863	82,985	291	506	609		13,371	8,477
Russia.....	8,579	6,806					<u>d</u> 4,539	<u>d</u> 595
Argentina.....	169,802	322,878	532	232	59	512	109,541	78,266
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	<u>f/</u> 343	<u>f/</u> 429	1,071		<u>f/</u> 429	<u>f/</u> 8,871
<b>IMPORTS:</b>								
Year beginning November 1								
United States.....	576	5,040					Nov-Feb. 619	Nov-Feb. 966
Total exports less U. S. imports.....	290,034	433,352					137,968	105,982

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ July-February. c/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. d/ Thru March 3. e/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
North America (2).....	230,087	270,382	300,981	284,592	352,515	127.4
Europe (28).....	693,925	571,376	687,959	684,508	674,278	98.5
North Africa (6).....	109,267	90,959	107,841	69,492	93,257	134.2
Asia, 4 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged..	134,627	119,396	140,099	140,156	124,340	88.7
British India.....	145,496	137,060	123,387	120,587	119,000	98.7
Total 5 Asiatic coun.	280,123	256,456	263,486	260,743	243,340	93.3
Total 4 N. Hemis. coun.	1,313,402	1,189,173	1,360,267	1,299,335	1,373,390	105.7
Southern Hemisphere (5)..	11,101	13,897	26,700	26,624	23,050	86.6
Total above 46 coun.	1,324,503	1,203,070	1,386,967	1,325,959	1,396,440	105.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,288,000	1,462,000	1,402,000	1,472,000	105.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,497,000	1,438,000	1,504,000	104.6
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe, 26 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged..	1,867,550	1,576,730	1,729,969	1,858,682	1,795,231	96.6
Latvia, revised.....	19,188	18,669	20,935	19,009	12,067	63.5
Total 27 European coun.	1,886,738	1,595,399	1,750,904	1,877,691	1,807,298	96.3
North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,709	128.4
Japan.....	4,938	9,932	10,744	10,764	12,372	114.9
Total 2 Asiatic coun.	5,103	10,376	11,207	12,245	13,587	111.0
Total 34 N. Hemis. coun.	3,404,569	3,526,091	3,671,466	3,531,655	3,470,313	98.3
Southern Hemisphere (5)..	86,503	75,607	99,810	87,402	74,811	85.6
Total above 39 coun.	3,491,072	3,601,698	3,771,276	3,619,057	3,545,124	98.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,578,000	3,729,000	3,593,000	3,527,000	98.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,849,000	3,700,000	3,622,000	97.9

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.5
North America (4).....	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,875,852	101.1
Europe (11).....	559,750	571,525	605,227	645,582	467,463	72.4
North Africa (3).....	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia, 2 countries prev. reported.....	29,300	39,262	45,558	47,533	45,604	95.9
British India.....	82,620	87,120	67,560	74,960	76,760	102.4
Total 3 Asiatic countries	111,920	126,382	113,118	122,493	122,364	99.9
Total 21 N. Hemis. coun.	3,545,264	3,134,455	3,729,694	3,562,915	3,471,946	97.4
Southern Hemisphere (2)....	37,383	90,706	43,241	69,092	81,563	118.0
Total above 23 countries.	3,582,647	3,225,161	3,772,935	3,632,007	3,553,509	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia.....	3,681,000	3,299,000	3,904,000	3,739,000	3,635,000	97.2
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,126,000	3,859,000	4,523,000	4,431,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## SUGAR BEETS: 1928 acreage in Europe as estimated by F.O.Licht

Country	1927		1928	Per cent 1928 is of final estimate 1927
	Preliminary (1927 estimate March 31)	Final estimate	Preliminary estimate March 31	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Germany.....	964,000	991,000	1,018,000	102.7
Czechoslovakia.....	692,000	692,000	625,000	90.3
Austria.....	54,000	57,000	64,000	112.3
Hungary.....	158,000	158,000	146,000	92.4
France.....	583,000	573,000	578,000	101.0
Belgium.....	173,000	175,000	168,000	96.0
Netherlands.....	161,000	170,000	170,000	100.0
Denmark.....	76,000	99,000	92,000	92.9
Sweden.....	90,000	101,000	101,000	100.0
Poland.....	457,000	507,000	502,000	99.0
Italy.....	272,000	235,000	272,000	115.7
Spain.....	215,000	215,000	235,000	109.3
Russia.....	1,443,000	1,581,000	1,762,000	111.4
Other countries.....	539,000	680,000	635,000	93.4
Total Europe.....	5,877,000	6,234,000	6,368,000	102.1
Total Europe excluding Russia.....	4,434,000	4,653,000	4,606,000	99.0



COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1927-28,  
with comparisons

Item and Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States .....	34,152	46,053	47,087	40,168	85.3
Other countries previously reported and unchanged <u>a/</u>	---	33,989	30,611	29,093	95.0
Total above countries	---	80,042	77,698	69,261	89.1
Est. world total excl. China.....	62,500	83,400	80,900		
PRODUCTION <u>b/</u>	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States.....	13,033	16,104	17,977	12,950	72.0
Other countries previously reported and unchanged <u>c/</u>	---	8,302	7,348	7,471	101.7
Total above countries	---	24,406	25,325	20,421	80.6
Est. world total incl. China.....	20,900	27,900	28,000		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Includes India, Egypt, Mexico, Chosen, Uganda, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Bulgaria, Italy, Syria and Lebanon and Yugoslavia.

b/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Includes India, Egypt, Chosen, Mexico, Peru, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika, Bulgaria, Syria and Lebanon.



CANADA: Exports of domestic livestock and meats, January-February, 1927 and 1928

	January-February	
	1927	1928
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cattle		
To Great Britain.....	3,558	---
To United States.....	12,690	15,153
Total exports <u>a/</u> .....	16,325	15,268
Calves		
To United States.....	6,834	5,579
Total exports.....	6,838	5,580
Hogs		
To United States.....	57,288	10,731
Total exports.....	57,319	10,778
Sheep		
To United States.....	1,856	439
Total exports.....	1,970	447
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Beef		
To Great Britain.....	430,500	---
To United States.....	2,439,100	4,968,100
Total exports.....	4,004,300	5,611,100
Bacon		
To Great Britain.....	6,756,500	6,373,000
To United States.....	748,600	888,700
Total exports.....	7,598,800	7,394,000
Pork		
To Great Britain.....	2,270,300	766,100
To United States.....	3,977,100	716,500
Total exports.....	6,609,000	1,833,900
Mutton		
To Great Britain.....	---	---
To United States.....	7,400	700
Total exports.....	65,600	51,600

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, February, 1928, Vol. 9M, No. 2  
a/ Totals in each case may include some exports to other countries.

CANADA: Cold Storage Holdings of Meat, March 1, 1928  
with comparisons

Commodity	On Mar. 1st. 1928 <u>a/</u>	On Feb. 1st. 1928	On Mar. 1st 1927	5 year average as at Mar. 1st.
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Beef.....	16,316,802	19,938,375	22,291,547	17,058,360
Veal.....	876,354	1,105,563	1,293,061	---
Pork.....	46,547,342	41,304,254	42,707,596	43,598,481
Mutton and Lamb	4,191,989	5,578,453	4,328,787	4,481,001

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, February, 1928, Vol. 9M, No. 2  
a/ Preliminary figures.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 31, 1926-27 and 1927-28  
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 31, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-March 31		1928, week ending			
	1926-27	a/ 1927-28	March 10	March 17	March 24	March 31
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/.....	129,057	133,125	659	626	492	501
Wheat flour c/.....	49,242	47,291	870	945	682	634
Rye.....	7,815	21,074	53	53	--	148
Corn.....	13,827	12,929	776	813	576	893
Oats.....	3,745	5,346	149	306	117	76
Barley b/.....	13,534	33,020	161	231	84	--
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides....	29,130	26,401	934	917	1,046	1,850
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	30,323	37,468	3,471	3,066	3,034	3,340
Lard.....	168,970	231,681	18,257	17,740	14,503	15,963
Pickled pork.....	5,948	6,040	484	159	281	189

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
 a/ Corrected to February 29, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 248,000 bushels, flour 59,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco none.  
 c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

#### WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July as far as reported	
	1925-26	1926-27	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	to & in. 1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada b/.....	320,277	304,540				c/209,882	c/211,080
Canada d/.....	320,410	297,961	1,746	3,087	3,473	Mar. 31	216,406
United States...	92,356	205,896	1,571	1,174	1,136	Mar. 31	e/166,829
Argentina.....	99,803	139,790	6,976	6,788	7,534	Mar. 31	78,677
Australia.....	77,486	86,624	976	2,064	2,200	Mar. 31	62,349
Russia.....	27,085	49,202	0	0	0	Mar. 31	32,414
Hungary.....	19,354	20,047				(Dec.	14,623
Yugoslavia.....	11,559	9,599	40	8	24	(Oct.	5,873
Rumania.....	8,558	12,848				(Nov.	8,832
Bulgaria.....	6,296	2,397				(Sept.	803
British India...	6,727	3,660	0	0	0	Mar. 31	6,388
Total.....	669,634	833,024	11,309	13,121	14,367		593,194
							624,507

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through February less imports through September. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through March 31, less imports through February.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	March 29, 1928	April 5, 1928	April 7 1927
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	48.00	45.50	50.00
Copenhagen, official quotation..	39.63	37.68	37.44
Berlin, 1a quality.....	40.39	38.68	37.82
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	41.93	41.06	38.87
Dutch, unsalted.....	40.63	40.63	38.89
New Zealand,.....	36.93	36.50	23.02
New Zealand, unsalted.....	37.58	37.58	35.41
Australian.....	35.63	35.20	33.02
Australian, unsalted.....	35.63	35.20	34.76
Argentine, unsalted.....	34.11	34.76	34.11

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

-----  
EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable).

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Mar. 28, 1928	Apr. 4, 1928	Mar. 30, 1927
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	87,654	106,535	69,656
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	11.13	10.80	12.81
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg..		13.34	13.61	14.59
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets,England		13,273	<u>b/</u>	10,917
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....		20,601		15,054
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides...		<u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Canadian       "       "		<u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>	19.91
Danish         "       "		19.54	<u>b/</u>	21.51

a/ No. quotation.      b/ Cable not received.

-----



Index			
	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects.....	476	:: Hemp, production, Italy, 1928...	482
-----		:: Meat:	
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS, WORLD, IN		:: Exports:	
SOUTHERN ASIA, 1928.....	487	:: Canada, January-February, 1928	497
Apples, prices, Liverpool,		:: U.S. (pork), by weeks, 1928..	498
April 4, 1928 .....	484	:: Prices (pork), foreign markets,	
Barley:		:: 1928 .....	475,499
Exports, principal countries,		:: Supplies (pork), U.K., March	
March 31, 1928.....	479	:: 1928 .....	485
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Oats:	
an. 1924-27.....	479,494	:: Exports, principal countries,	
Butter:		:: March 31, 1928.....	480
Effect of British regulations		:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
on New Zealand, 1928.....	486	:: an. 1924-27.....	480,494
Prices, foreign markets, 1928	486,499	:: Onions, shipments to U.S., Egypt,	
Citrus fruit, direct shipments,		:: April 6, 1928.....	484
Florida to U.K., March 18, 1928,	484	:: Rice, foreign demand, U.S.,	
Corn:		:: April 1928.....	481
Area, South Africa, 1928.....	481	:: Rye, area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Exports, principal countries,		:: an. 1925-28 .....	479,492
March 31, 1928.....	481	:: Sugar, grinding operations, Cuba,	
Growing conditions, Argentina,		:: March 31, 1928.....	483
April 2, 1928.....	480	:: Sugar beets:	
Prices, Argentina and U.S.,		:: Area:	
March 31, 1928.....	481	:: Europe (Licht), 1928....	483,495
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: Russia, 1928.....	483
an. 1924-27.....	480,495	:: Wheat:	
Cotton:		:: Area (winter), world,	
Area, Russia, 1928.....	482	:: av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28.	487,492
Area and production, world,		:: Exports:	
av. 1909-10 to 1913-14,		:: S. Hemisphere, March 31, 1928.	477
an. 1925-26 to 1927-28.....	496	:: U.S., March 31, 1928.....	477
Feed grains, movement, principal		:: Prices, U.S., March 30, 1928.....	478
exporting countries, Mar.31,1928	493	:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Grains:		:: an. 1924-27 .....	476,492
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1928 ...	498	:: Shipments, incl. flour, principal	
Growing conditions, Europe,		:: countries, March 31, 1928.....	498
April 5, 1928.....	476	:: Supplies and stocks, Canada,	
Procurements, Russia,		:: March 30, 1928.....	477
March 25, 1928.....	477	:: Wool, situation, world, March 1928	485

-----